





## Important Decision of the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Opinion of the Supreme Court in the case *Scott vs. Sandford* was delivered yesterday by Chief Justice Taney. It was a full and elaborate statement of the views of the Court, and decides the following all-important points:

1. Negroes, whether slaves or free—that is, men of the African race—are not citizens of the United States by the Constitution.

2. The ordinance of 1787 had no independent constitutional force or legal effect subsequent to the adoption of the Constitution, and could not operate of itself to confer freedom or citizenship within the Northwest Territory on negroes not citizens by the Constitution.

3. The provision of the act of 1850, commonly called the Missouri Compromise, in so far as it undertook to exclude negro slavery from and communicate freedom and citizenship to negroes in the northern part of the Louisiana session, was a legislative act not exceeding the powers of Congress, and void and of no legal effect to that end.

In deciding these main points the Supreme Court determined also the following incidental points:

1. The expression "territory and other property" of the Union in the Constitution applies in terms only to such territory as the Union possessed at the time of the adoption of the Constitution.

2. The rights of citizens of the United States originating into any Federal territory, and the power of the Federal Government there, depend on the general provisions of the Constitution, which define its rights, as in all other respects, the powers of Congress.

3. As Congress does not possess power itself to make enactments relative to the persons or property of citizens of the United States in Federal territory other than such as the Constitution confers, so it cannot constitutionally delegate any such power to Territorial Government organized by it under the Constitution.

4. The legal condition of a slave in the State of Missouri is not affected by the temporary seizure of such slave in any other State, but on his return his condition still depends on the laws of Missouri.

The delivery of this Opinion occupied about two hours, and was listened to with profound attention by a crowded court room; and, whether as a decision of the Supreme Court, or for the constitutional argument on which it stands, will work a powerful influence throughout the United States. Its conclusions were concurred in, as understood, by six of the Justices of the Court—namely, Justices Taney, Wayne, Catron, Daniel, Grier, and Campbell.

Mr. Justice Nelson read an Opinion in which he did not enter into the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise, but held, and on that ground affirmed the judgment of the Court below, that a slave carried into a free State, whatever might be the laws of that State, remained a slave whenever returning to the State in which his owner resided.

Mr. Justice Catron also delivered an Opinion, in which the freedom of the Northwest Territory was made to be the act of the State of Virginia, and was the original proprietor of the Territory, and which alone, said our Congress, had the right to prohibit slavery there. He expressed himself in very decided terms against the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise.

## Judge McLean's Dissenting Opinion.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—In the U. S. Supreme Court, this morning, Justice McLean delivered his views, arguing that slavery is limited to the range of the State where established by mere municipal law. If Congress deem slaves or free colored persons injurious to the Territory, they have the power to prohibit them from becoming settlers therein. The power to acquire Territory carries with it the power to govern it. The master does not carry with him to the Territory the law of the State from which he removes—hence the Missouri Compromise is constitutional, and the presumption is in favor of the freedom of Dred Scott and his family, who were free under decisions for the last twenty-eight years.

Justice Curtis dissented from the Opinion of the majority of the Court, as delivered by Chief Justice Taney, and gave his reasons for dissenting.

He maintained that native-born colored persons can be citizens of the State and of the United States; that Dred Scott and his family were free when they returned to Missouri; that the power of Congress to make all non-federal regulations respecting Territory was not, as the majority of the Court expressed, limited to Territory belonging to the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, but has been applied to five subsequent acquisitions of lands; that Congress has power to exclude slavery from the Territories, having established eight Territorial Governments without it, and recognized slavery in six, from the days of Washington to John Quincy Adams.

These Opinions occupied five hours in delivery. Justices Wayne, Grier, Campbell, and Daniel, had papers expressing their views on certain points of the opinion of the Court, but did not read them.

The Court then adjourned until the time fixed by law.

**Barn Burnt.**—The large barn of J. T. Irwin, in West Fallowfield township, Chester county, was, it is supposed, set on fire, on Tuesday night, and was burnt down, with its contents. It contained 10 tons of hay, 200 bushels of wheat, four carriages, two wagons, and harness, farming implements, &c. The horses and cattle were removed with difficulty, and Mrs. Irwin, with a very narrow escape, with her life. While her husband was lowering the horses, she went in to release the cows, and was overcome with the smoke. Mr. Irwin fortunately came to the stable; the smoke was so dense he could not see; he called, but there was no answer; he entered the stable and stumbled over her body, and she was dragged out more dead than alive! Such are the fearful consequences of incendiarism!

**Longevity.**—Joseph Gassidy died in the poor house of Essex county, N. J., on the 20th ultimo, aged, it is said, 114 years. He was a Canadian, but in the Revolution he fought for the Americans, and was at Quebec under Montgomery, and saw that brave officer when he fell at the very moment of a supposed victory.

## A Frenchman Benton by a Jealous Husband.

WASHINGTON, (D.C.) February 29. On Wednesday night last we had for our city certainly an extraordinary scene. Mr. John C. Patterson, an eminent lawyer of this city, one who is esteemed and respected by all who know him, had cause to suspect the fidelity of his wife. She is one of the most beautiful women in the city. Accordingly he placed spies upon her, who found that she was in the habit of walking until late at night in the outskirts of the city, with a French gentleman, a resident of New Orleans, who is visiting this city for the purpose of having an iron steamboat built at Messrs. Bette, Pusey, Jones & Co's.

On the night above mentioned, her husband, after following her, in company with his brothers, his brother-in-law, Lieut. Webster, and others, and seeing her enter his back gate, reproached her with her conduct; and sending for Thomas Hawkins, the High Constable of the city, sent by him for her parents and sent her home. Then rallying out with his friends he attacked the French gentleman on the steps of D. T. Turner's hotel, striking him, to begin with, a dreadful blow in the face with a cowhide.

The gentleman being thus suddenly assaulted ran shrieking for "guards and police."

But rows are so frequent in this city that all we deem it necessary to keep are a constable or so, and of course they were not there to protect him. He ran, shrieking murder, down Shipley street, thinking, I suppose, that his assailants intended to murder him, and dashed into the dwelling of Mr. Jackson Pusey, a gentleman whom he had been in the habit of visiting. Mr. Patterson dashed in after him, accompanied by his friends. He ran into the parlor, where his friend had been in the habit of receiving him. Mr. Patterson followed him, the door of the parlor was immediately locked, and some say Mr. Patterson alone, and others say others also, assaulted him. There he was beaten with a cowhide for the space of about twenty minutes. In the meantime the shrieks of murder attracted the crowd, who rushed in and were on the point of breaking the door open, when it was unlocked, and the gentleman, dreadfully injured, was carried up stairs to one of Mr. Pusey's chambers. A cry was raised from the crowd, of "lynch him, lynch him," meaning Patterson. But getting on the top step, he called out, "I am John C. Patterson; you know my residence; I will answer for the deed." Knowing from the character of the man that he must have received some great provocation, the crowd dispersed.

The parlor where the dreadful conflict occurred is reduced to a perfect wreck. The walls and furniture are stained with blood. The furniture is all cracked and broken. The hand-saw mirror is smashed to pieces, and the blind is so twisted and broken that it is been found impossible to close the windows. Mr. and Mrs. Pusey were out at the time. The servants ran up stairs and locked themselves in the upper chambers, nearly frightened to death.—*Corr. of the Tribune.*

## Fearful Colliery Explosion.

From the Manchester (England) Guardian. A few minutes after twelve o'clock noon yesterday (Thursday) an awful explosion took place at the Lead Mill Colliery, about half a mile from the Wombwell Station, on the South Yorkshire railway, by which a number of human lives have been sacrificed. The pit, which is about two hundred yards deep, belongs to Messrs. Taylor & Co., and is worked by separate shafts, or workings of men, night and day. The day workers, to the number of one hundred and eighty men and eight lads, descended at six o'clock yesterday morning. At twelve o'clock noon twenty-two of them, who live near the pits, came up to dinner, the rest remaining to partake of their meal in the pit. Shortly afterwards a fearful explosion shook the ground for a great distance around. The frame in which the corves descended was blown up the shaft and lodged in the gearing above the shaft. Numbers of men from neighboring collieries flocked to the spot to render assistance; and up to seven o'clock last evening sixteen men had been drawn up alive, some of them, however, most seriously injured. There then remained below no fewer than one hundred and forty-two men and boys, most of whom, we fear, bereft of life.

The interior of the pit was set on fire by the explosion, and the flames spread with such rapidity as, it is feared, to cut off all chance of reaching that part of the pit where one hundred and forty-two men are supposed to be. Some idea of the fearful nature of the fire in the pit may be gathered from the fact that the flames, ascending up the air-shaft two hundred and twenty yards above the pit mouth, illuminating the country to a great distance around.

The cause of the explosion is as yet enveloped in mystery. The overlooker states that when he went round the pit, before the day-men descended in the morning, all appeared to be perfectly safe.

**Died at his Post.**—A sad but beautiful and touching scene was witnessed at the accident at the Du Page bridge. On the morning after the accident the slow tolling of a bell was heard. On looking to see whence it came, it was discovered to proceed from the engine, as it lay submerged in the water. The waves, as they foamed and surged over the sunken engine, swayed the bell, which alone with the smoke-pipe appeared above water, and caused it to give a slow tolling sound. When the engine was raised from the water, the engineer was found in a standing posture, with his stiff, cold, icy hand firmly grasping the throttle valve, as though amid the thick darkness he had discovered the perilous condition of the train and had sprung to avert the ruin. But it was too late—the engine and train, with its precious freight of life and property, went down; and during the dreary night the engine bell and the mad rushing of waters rang out a solemn requiem for the dead! It is probable that had not the freight train gone down as it did, the passenger train from Chicago, due two hours later, and loaded with sleeping passengers, would itself have taken the fatal plunge.—*Journal Democrat.*

**Mollie Jennings** died recently in Putneyville, Virginia, at the age of 107 years. She was a grown woman before the Declaration of Independence. She died at Lawrence county, Georgia, on the 22d of December, Mrs. Pilto, aged 110 years. She was a wife during the revolution.

**Samuel Melary**, of Ohio, has been appointed Governor of Minnesota, and J. P. Anderson, late Delegate from Washington, Governor of that Territory.

**Amusing.**—to see a boy follow a lady with a fishing pole to take the diameter of her hoops.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.  
GETTYSBURG.

MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1863.

We have received from our late Congressman, Hon. D. F. ROBINSON, four bound volumes of the Congressional Globe—for which we return our thanks.

The Election for Borough and Township officers take place on Friday next. It would be well for those interested in the selection of good men to fill those offices, to be awake to the matter.

## The Turnpike.

The Waynesboro Record copies the communication which appeared in the last Sentinel, on the subject of a Turnpike from Gettysburg to connect with the one from Emmitsburg to Waynesboro, and calls the attention of farmers and business-men generally to it. The Editor remarks, also, that "the road referred to is much needed, and we doubt not citizens in this region would co-operate with their Adams county friends in pushing the enterprise through."

## Fire.

On Saturday morning last, the cabinet shop of Michael Bender, in Bendersville, took fire, and was consumed, with all his tools, lumber, and unfinished furniture. Owing to the snow, and the exertions of the neighbors, the dwelling was saved, but with difficulty. It is a total loss—there being no insurance.

## Painful Event.

We have learned, with deep regret, that our friend Mr. DANIEL ARENITT, who lately removed to the West, has met with another afflicting dispensation of Divine Providence. His son, Mr. GEO. H. ARENITT, who removed a few years ago to Cass county, Illinois, while engaged in a saw-mill a week or two ago, was caught in the machinery, and instantly killed! We have not heard any further particulars.

## Dreadful Railroad Accident.

On Thursday last, the accommodation train from Toronto, Canada, bound to Hamilton, ran off the bridge, precipitating two passenger cars into the water. There were from 75 to 100 passengers in the cars, only 15 of whom were taken from the wreck alive, and five of these have since died. Seventy corpses had been already taken out at the last dispatch, a great many of them not recognized. The passengers all belonged to Hamilton, Toronto, and the adjoining towns, including many prominent and influential citizens.

A very afflicting dispensation of Divine Providence took place in Cumberland county during the past month. Mrs. Ralston, wife of Mr. Andrew Ralston, of West Pennsborough township, and her three children, died within five days of each other. The mother was 24 years of age; two daughters, twins, aged 3 years; and a son, aged 4 years and 2 months.

We learn from the Carlisle Herald, that Col. A. G. Roe has also induced some 25 or 30 of the young mechanics of Carlisle, carpenters, bricklayers, &c., to accompany him on his return to Kansas, with a view of permanently settling there. The Colonel is a pushing, energetic man, and, we have no doubt, has presented inducements to those individuals which will, with energy like his, lead to an advancement of their interests.

The Senate, on Thursday, ratified the Dallas and Clarendon treaty, in an amended form, by a vote of 31 to 15. The President has rejected the new Mexican treaty without sending it to the Senate.

Lord NAPHER, the Minister of England, arrived in Washington on Wednesday, and took lodgings temporarily at Willard's Hotel.

Lieut. General SCOTT also arrived in the city on Tuesday evening.

Judge BLACK, the newly appointed Attorney General, has arrived at the seat of government and entered upon his official duties.

**Diplomatic Reception.**—At noon on Thursday, according to custom, the various foreign ministers accredited to this government called, in a body, on President Buchanan, and were presented to him by Gen. Cass, the Secretary of State. The Star states that M. Sarrigues, the French minister, now the senior member of the corps, addressed the President in their behalf in a congratulatory and exceedingly satisfactory speech, to which President Buchanan replied in a manner which was the theme of much praise from the distinguished gentlemen to whom it was addressed.

McKim, the murderer of Mr. Norcross, some time ago, near Altoona, has at last been taken. He was arrested at a lonely tavern in the North Mountain, in Luzerne county, and is now in the Columbia county jail.

Samuel Melary, of Ohio, has been appointed Governor of Minnesota, and J. P. Anderson, late Delegate from Washington, Governor of that Territory.

Amusing—to see a boy follow a lady with a fishing pole to take the diameter of her hoops.

## State Treasurer.

Mr. McGraw, the present State Treasurer, was re-elected by the Legislature on Wednesday last, receiving 68 votes to 57 for Jacob Dock, Esq. of Philadelphia. Five members belonging to the American and Republican parties absented themselves on the occasion. There is a good deal of excuse heaped upon them for this betrayal of the will of their constituents. This is about a set-off to the Macon party.

The "Littlestown Railroad" is rapidly tending to a matter of fact. The friends of the enterprise, we understand, have no doubt of its early completion. The Board have employed Mr. G. R. Engineer, to locate the line of the road, commencing next week. As soon as this is completed, it is intended to put the road under contract, either by sections or entire, as may be deemed advantageous. Our Littlestown friends deserve credit for their energy and perseverance.—*Star.*

The Annual commencement of the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, took place last week. The graduates numbered two hundred and twelve young gentlemen, who had come from every section of the Union. Of these graduates 132 were from the Southern States.

Judge Russell disposed of three more garrotes (two of them females) in the court of sessions of New York, on the 11th. The parties were Thomas Dudley, Mary Ann Murray, and Catherine McNulty, indicted for robbery in the first degree, in snuffing James Fitzgerald, an Albany butcher, into an alley on the Five Points, and robbing him of a large sum of money and several articles of wearing apparel. The jury promptly convicted them, and the judge in passing sentence said that the circumstances entitled the prisoners to no mercy, as no doubt, to accomplish their ends, they would not hesitate to take the man's life. However, as they had let the man go without inflicting further injury after they had got his property, he would not be so severe as he had intended. He had now sentenced the male prisoner to twenty years and three months in the State prison, and the females to ten years and three months each.

**Fatal Accident.**—Rev. Jeremiah L. Leslie, of Zanesville, Ohio, was killed by the cars on the railroad near that place, on the 5th of February. He was 81 years of age, a native of that county, and resided there till he was near forty years old. Mr. Leslie was a cousin of Miss Eliza Leslie, the authoress, and of Charles R. Leslie, the celebrated painter of England.

**Peat in Wisconsin.**—Near Madison, Wisconsin, there are extensive beds of peat, which are said to be preferable to the best Ohio coal for fuel, and to yield, also, superior illuminating gas. A recent survey gives the extent of the beds at 218,820 tons, worth \$1,000,000.

**Royal Extravagance.**—At the last court hall in Paris the jewels of the Empress Eugenie were estimated at two millions of francs, and the boucens of A'neons lace which covered the lilac satin robe of her Majesty, cost six hundred thousand—the dress and jewels thus amounting to almost a million of dollars.

**Child's Life Saved by a Dog.**—The Galt (C. W.) Reporter tells this story: "On Wednesday last a little girl, about seven years old, the daughter of Mr. James Gay, was standing in the middle of the road opposite his residence, when a person came driving along at a rapid rate in a sleigh. A dog seeing the child just in the track jumped forward and in an instant dragged the child out of the way, allowing the team to pass it without injury."

**From the Plains—Severe Weather.** St. Louis, March 10.—The Independence correspondent of the Leader says, under date of the 3d, that the Salt Lake mail had arrived, having been three months on the way. It is reported as having been the most perilous trip ever made across the plains, owing to the intense cold. Many Indians on the route had frozen or starved to death, and were eating their children, being unable to find game on account of the heavy snows.

**Train Collision.**—On Wednesday night a collision occurred on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, at the Long Mountain tunnel, between an emigrant train and a freight train, tearing two cars to pieces and seriously damaging the rest. Two emigrant passengers were instantly killed, two had their legs broken, and several more were slightly injured. The locomotive of the freight train was badly used up, and the platforms of several of the cars broken.

**Queer Relationship.**—It is said there is a widower in Camden, N. J., who recently married a young girl, and soon after, his son by a former wife, married his father's wife's mother. In consequence of these two connections, a father became the son-in-law of his son, and the wife not only the daughter-in-law of her own son-in-law, but still more, the mother-in-law of her own daughter; while the husband of the latter is the father-in-law of his own mother-in-law to his own father. Singular confusion may arise, if children should spring from these peculiar marriages.

**Gen. Felix Huston**, one of the leaders of the Texan revolution, died a few days ago at Washington, Mississippi, in the 57th year of his age.

## Political Preaching.

During the last campaign, there was a great deal of political preaching from the Pulpit of the North, and a good deal of censure thrown upon the clergy engaged in it. We find that this kind of preaching is not confined to one party—for we find the following article in the *Washington Union*, which was the organ of the late President Pierce. How becoming to a phase of Divine worship, the language of Dr. Sunderland was, we leave to our readers to judge.

**The President's Last Sabbath in Washington.**—President Pierce has, during the term of office, been a regular attendant at the Four-and-a-half-street, Presbyterian Church. Last Sabbath was a remarkably fine day. The crowd in the city attended church with our citizens. The Four-and-a-half-street church was very much crowded; all the pews in the church were filled at an early hour, except the one occupied by the President. He came in as the service began.

The Rev. Mr. Sunderland, the pastor, in the course of his sermon, took occasion to address the President. He alluded to the great dignity to which he had been called as President of this great nation; of the success of his Administration; of the restoration of popular honor, and of the prosperity of the nation of which he had been the head; and alluding, feelingly, with tears, to the sorrow of that church and the people at large, at the departure of the President from among us. A solemn stillness and many tears bore witness to the truthful statement.

Pulpit politics recently met with a very severe rebuke at Jerseyville, Illinois, the members of the Presbyterian church at that place having held a meeting and passed resolutions declaring that, while they recognized perfect freedom in religious and political faith as necessary, they held themselves under no obligations to contribute to the support of any minister who introduced political issues into his pulpit.

**Washington Idolized.**—Did you know that Washington had been placed in the calendar of saints? There is a church at Livres, over the principal portal of which is a very well executed bust of the leader of the American revolution, and, on inquiry of a native of the town, I was informed that it was a bust of the "good Saint George Washington." I confess that as I passed this church I felt like taking off my hat, and did it—not because of custom, but because I couldn't help it.—*Letter from Nicaragua.*

The Louisville Democrat says a duel between two ladies is on the tapis in that city. A formal challenge is known to have been passed and accepted, though the weapons and distance have not been named. As will be readily imagined a "gentleman" is at the bottom of the quarrel.

Our "Joan" suggests that "broomsticks" be the weapons, since practice has proven them to be the most becoming for the opposite sex.

The wife of Wm. H. Newton, who arrived with her husband at St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 19th January, from the Lake Superior country, was dressed in a fur pair of pantaloons, buffalo boots, a buffalo overcoat, and a large otter cap. During the entire drive of three hundred miles, the thermometer ranged from 10 to 45 degrees below zero, and the trip was "very pleasant and comfortable."

Two attempts were made on Friday, by convicts, to kill the agent of the State Prison at Auburn, N. Y. One assault was made with a knife, the other with a hammer. By the prompt interference of the keepers, no injury was done to the agent. Fears of further difficulty are entertained. Twenty-seven convicts belonging to the same shop where the difficulty occurred, are now confined in their cells.

**Indian Treaty.**—The St. Paul Times says that a treaty has just been concluded between the Chippewas and Sioux—two Minnesota tribes that have been fighting from time immemorial.

The Boston papers refer to an aged couple residing in Middleboro, (Mass.) who are supposed to be the longest married of any in the State. They have lived together seventy-five years, having been respectively 20 and 17 years of age when married. The gentleman's name is Moses Thompson, a merchant.

**Trade Between the Lakes and Europe.**—The Chicago (Ill.) Leader, says, that a number of vessels will be chartered in the Spring, to load direct for Europe. The Canada schooner Andrew Stevens, has already been chartered to take a load of provisions to Glasgow, Scotland.

**The Election Riot at Chicago.**—The telegraph announced a few days ago that the municipal election at Chicago, Ill., was attended with disgraceful riots and the loss of two lives. One of the persons killed was Charles Seiffert, and the other a female, who interfered on behalf of her husband. Charles Walter had an arm broken. Samuel B. Saupson and George Armour were injured. Liquor is said to have been the main cause of the riot.

**Science of a Clergyman.**—Rev. John Howard, the pastor of the Presbyterian church at Woodstock, Va., recently exhibited decided symptoms of insanity, and was taken to the asylum at Staunton, where he committed suicide soon after his arrival.

An idea of the amount of letter writing in the United States may be inferred by the number of postage stamps sold, which during the last year was one hundred and fifty millions.

## Increase of the Navy.

A bill to add ten steam sloops-of-war to the Navy had been for several weeks reported from the Naval Committee, but the vigilant chairman, Mr. Benson, of Maine, was unable to get the House to consider it in the regular manner. It was, however, at a late period of the session, attached to the naval appropriation bill by the committee of conference, and a compromise made by authorizing the construction of five sloops instead of ten, and appropriating one million of dollars as a beginning. The measure received the sanction of the two Houses and of the President. A provision was also inserted which provided for the addition of one thousand seamen to the present list of seven thousand five hundred. This is a good use of a portion of the surplus revenue. The people are always gratified to find this arm of the public service strengthened.

## Pay of General Scott.

The question of pay and allowances to Lieut. Gen. Scott was fortunately settled during the closing session of Congress. The arrears due the veteran, it is understood, will amount to about thirty-two thousand four hundred dollars, and his annual pay and emoluments will hereafter be fifteen thousand dollars. A grateful nation, we are sure, will cordially approve this proceeding, and deem it far less a measure of liberality than of justice. The people will concur with Mr. BURCK, of South Carolina, in the propriety of granting to a laureled hero and a consummate General, that fair requital which his brilliant military services have richly deserved, and which other nations always accorded to those who had sustained the honor of their country.—*Nat. Int.*

**The Rat Poisoning Affair.—Death of one of the Victims.**—The Editor of the Cleveland Plaindealer, writing from Washington, on the 1st inst., says:

"The great wholesale poisoning excites much interest here. The National, the largest hotel in the city, being overrun with rats, the proprietors undertook a general slaughter by poisoning them with strychnine. They took the poison and then took to the nearest water, which was in the eider-trunks and walls about the house, where they tumbled in and died of course. The water being concealed and raised by pumps did not expose the condition of things, till by its daily use some hundred or more of the boarders were suddenly taken sick, doctors were called, and a health officer sent for who was not long in ascertaining the cause. On removing the covering to the big cistern, it presented the most sickening sight ever seen. It was literally picked with the dead bodies of poisoned rats."

Mr. Jones, from our State, was a guest at the house at the time, was taken sick, started for home and died on the way. No other deaths have been heard of, but many of the boarders are still very sick. Mr. Buchanan was also stopping at the house, and has not yet fully recovered from its effects. The tanks have been thoroughly cleaned."

Mr. Buchanan, on Friday, experienced a return of the National Hotel cholera, as some term that local disorder which has afflicted so many persons. He was advised not to hold his levee, but he remained in the doorway and received visitors for a short time. This singular disorder still grievously affects several persons, and involved whole families, who room at the National. With a man of Mr. Buchanan's age, it must go hard, particularly at a time when he will necessarily be involved in so much anxiety, labor and perplexity.

General Cass is apparently in finer health and spirits than any man in the Cabinet, except Mr. Howell Cobb.

**A Singular Divorce Case.**—An Act passed the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on the 24th ult., for annulling the marriage contract of "David H. Bachtell and Catharine, his wife." It has yet to pass the Senate, and we hope it will do so speedily. Our readers will recollect that this is the case of Miss Jaquett, of Chatham, Chester county, who, about a year ago, was at a small party with Mr. Bachtell, where the one publicly challenged the other to get married—by way of a joke. The banter was mutually accepted; the gentleman and lady jumped into a vehicle, posted off to a neighboring clergyman, the knot was tied—but the lady, having showed her spirit, declared she would carry the joke no further. Both parties soon found they had gone too far. Mr. Bachtell, a gentleman of property in Ohio, he could no longer make title to his real estate!

The young lady who reigned as a village belle, was found she had been trifling with edge tools. It was an act of youthful indiscretion, for which the law had provided no remedy.

It should be said in extenuation of the young lady, that her ignorance of the binding obligation of the ceremony is not a matter of so much surprise, but it can hardly be doubted that Mr. Bachtell was well posted up, and is therefore the party responsible for the act.

**Laws Decision.**—Judge Hays, in the Common Pleas Court at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, has decided that a trustee is not liable for loss sustained by a temporary deposit in an institution in good credit, provided he acts in good faith and makes the deposit as trustee.

The Draft of Washington's Farewell Address, in his own handwriting, was recently stolen from the State Department at Washington, D. C., and all efforts to recover it have been, so far, unsuccessful.

On Monday last, about noon, the remains of Dr. KANE arrived in Baltimore, accompanied by his three brothers, William Morton, one of his companions in his Arctic expedition, and committees of the press and military of Cincinnati and Columbus. They were formally delivered by the Columbus committee to the Baltimore committee, with appropriate remarks; and at two o'clock in the afternoon were conveyed from the railroad station to the hall of the Maryland Institute, attended by a large procession, composed of the military, members of the bar, the clergy, members of the medical profession, firemen, students, members of the Maryland Institute, and citizens generally. The body was placed in the Hall of the Institute, and guarded during the night by the Independent Greys, a volunteer military company, who escorted it on Tuesday morning to the Philadelphia railroad station. A committee of the Maryland Institute accompanied it to Philadelphia.

**Vice President Breckinridge.**—A Washington letter says an amusing affair occurred there last Friday. Mr. Breckinridge, the Vice-President, went into a barber's shop for the benefit of his manipulation, and having a good shave, put his hand in his pocket for the expected dime, but found nothing, not even a cent! Here was a quandary for the second executive officer of this great Republic. The barber, noticing his customer's hesitation, began to have suspicions that he was about being shaved himself, but forbore losing his temper, as, from Mr. B.'s well knit frame, there was some prospect of his being lathered too! He was in a very placable state of mind, therefore, when Mr. B. very politely told him that he found himself in an awkward predicament; that he had not yet breakfasted, and that he would call in after the necessary meal and pay his bill. Our tonorial fellow-citizen unuttered his assent to the arrangement, but could not help saying, as Mr. B. passed out of the door, "some people do business in that way, and you may pay." Mr. Breckinridge took everything as a gentleman should, and after breakfast made all as "right as a trivet." The tonorial felt rather queer when he understood the matter, but likes to be quizzed about it.

**Nicaragua—Mortality among the Adventurers.**—We have already alluded to the risks that are encountered by the deluded young men who identify their fortunes with the Walker expedition to Nicaragua. The mortality among the adventurers since the commencement of the campaign has been truly appalling. It is stated that three fifths of the total number are either dead or disabled by sickness. A returned officer says, that, according to the best estimate that can be made, full five thousand in all have embarked in this enterprise, and at the last accounts but little more than a thousand remained. Of these, too, quite a considerable portion were in the hospitals. The general estimate is that of those who ventured to Nicaragua not more than one in five will survive. Is it not strange to find men who are willing to embark under these circumstances, in a scheme of such peril and of death? What can be the inducements? What the operating causes? The desperate men who tempt the young, the thoughtless, and the indolent, into such a position, assume a fearful responsibility.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

**A Church Burned at Cleveland.**—The First Presbyterian Church in Cleveland was destroyed by fire on Saturday. It cost \$60,000, and was insured for \$30,000 in Companies there; in New York, \$3000 in the Lorillard and \$2500 in the Corn Exchange; in Liverpool and London \$8000 in each city; in Philadelphia, \$2000 in the Irving, \$2500 in the Merchants', and \$3000 in the Amana, and the balance in Western Companies.

A boy in Rochester fell into a mill race, and was sucked under an arch a hundred feet long and some feet under the surface of the water. He boiled up to the surface the other end, caught hold of a post, and was rescued all right.

**The Cattle Disease in Germany.**—Advices from Konigsberg give unfavorable accounts regarding the cattle disease, which during the past two years has manifested itself in Poland and other parts of Russia, and which now threatens to spread to Germany. For a short time during the last Autumn there seemed to be some abatement in the distemper, but it has again become very virulent. It seizes the animal very suddenly, and after severe trembling and purging they die within twenty-four hours. One proprietor lately lost three hundred head in a single night. It attacks cattle exclusively, and does not communicate itself to sheep or any other kind of stock. Every effort is used to prevent infection, and detachments of the military are charged to destroy and bury all that become affected. On the Prussian frontier a strict quarantine is enforced, but it has already appeared in some villages, and the authorities have ordered that if only one of a herd be attacked the whole are to be slaughtered. The recent progress of the disease northward toward St. Petersburg has been a chief cause lately in the advance of the tallow market.

The taxable property in Pennsylvania has increased in value during the last three years over \$37,000,000.







